there being now no *Law* ſave ſuch as a *Rebellious Army* of *Sectarian Murtherers* will pleaſe to have.

4 ly. And for the City of *London* in particuler, wee doe declare and proteſt wee will not hinder their trading by *Sea*, for *Wind*, *Coales*, or any other neceſſaries, ſo long as the *Captaines*, and *Maſters*, of ſuch *Marchants Shipps*, ſhall pay unto us all ſuch *dues* and *Cuſtomes* as doe belong to his *Majeſty*, and likewiſe that they doe acknowledge him for their *King*, and *lawfull heire* to the *Crowne* of *England*: by ſtriking ſayle to his *Admirall*, and yeelding obedience to his *commands*, as one lawfully authorized by his ſaid *Majeſty*, *Charles the ſecond King of great Brittaine*.

5 ly. That wee have no intention to injure or hurt the perſon nor diminiſh, take away, confiſcate, or make forfeit the goods, eſtates, or lands, of any the inhabitants of *England*, who will leave their *Rebellion*, and ingagements of *Treaſon*, (now ſo earneſtly agitated) ſubmitting themſelues to his *Majeſty* as becomes true *Subjects*, and as men boundby their ſeverall *oathes* of *alegeance* to bee true to their *King*, his *Heires* and ſucceſſors: nay further the *Covenant* hath the ſame influence of *obligation* upon all ſuch who will not be *perjured*.

6 ly. And laſtly, that if any Marriners, Water-men, or Souldiers, ſhall deſert that *Conventickle* of *Traytors* at *Weſtminſter*, and repayr to us, they ſhall bee rewarded according to their Qualities, and have imployment befitting them. Likewiſe any *Gentleman*, or other of inferior Ranke, who are willing to ſerve their *King*, if they will repayre to us, ſhall be entertained with much reſpect, tho they have formerly beene our Enemies, yet wee will procure an *Act* of *Indemnity* for them. All theſe things God-willing, wee doe intend to proſecute to the vtmoſt of our powers, and doubt not but that *God* and all good men will be aſſiſting herein.

So God ſave King CHARLES, *the Second.*

FINIS.

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So God ſave King CHARLES, *the Second.*

FINIS.

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TWO

LETTERS

From the

HAGVE:

OF

Prince Charles

His going into *Scotland*, and of 6000 *Danes* to be landed there, under the command of the Duke of *Holst*.

ALSO

An Army of *Swedes*, in which are 7 Dukes 9 Marquesses, 17 Earles, and above 20 Lords. The heads of the Princes Proclamation sent to the Earl of *Ormond*, and a perticular message sent by Collonel *Buckworth*.

AND

Likewise of the Prince his intended Marriage with the Duke of *Lorraines* onely daughter and two hundred thousand pounds offered with her in ready money.

March. 19.

Imprimatur, G. Mabbot.

London Printed by *B. A.* 1649. 1648

BRITISH MUSEUM

A

LETTER

FROM THE

HAGVE

Concerning Prince *Charles* his going into Scotland, and of six thousand Danes to be landed there.

SIR,

I Received yours this Morning. In your last you request all truen ewes, which now is very plentifull, The Prince is here yet, but his departure expected, and by many longed for: I cannot certainly informe you, whether it be into Scotland, or into Ireland, he is expected at both. Sir *George Radcliffe* is sent after

after Gen: *Riven*, to haſten the Swediſh Army into their quarters: there are 6000 men at *Neopia*, ready to put to Sea, and 1200 at *Loauſia*, waiting only for the melting of the Iſe: and the Duke of *Helſigna* their Generall.

There is at Hamborough, waiting only for a wind, great ſtore of Souldiers: 6000 Danes are by this time landed in Scotland, bound for England, and Duke of *Holſt* Generall: 4000 more are daily expected. In the Swediſh Army are ſeven Dukes, nine Marqueſſes, ſeventeen Earls, and two or three and twenty Lords. That of the Danes, two Dukes, ſeven Earles, three Marqueſſes, and fifteene or ſixteen Lords. Theſe are great numbers, and it is to be feared, will do more hurt to our already too poor Country, then they can do good. And yet we muſt have very many more, as well of the barbarous Iriſh, as of the beggarly Scot, and the both proud and fooliſh French.

We heare certainly, the peace is concluded on in France: and by an expreſſe from P. *Rupert*, the Prince of Wales is aſſured of a ſtrong Hold in Ireland; for the two Princes *Rupert* and *Maurice*, are at Sea with ſeventy two Ships, and Frigots, and their Randezvouz the twelfth of March, are to be within nine Leagues of Dublin, at the Caſtle of Burkley.

The ſixth of this inſtant, the Lord of Ormond, Generall; the Lord of Clanrickard, Lieutenant Generall; the Lord *Taffe*, Generall of the Horſe; the Lord Muskerry, Commiſſary; and Inchiquin,

and

and Preſton, with five thouſand men, to meet *Ormond* and his fifteen thouſand, at Pitmere, twenty miles from Dublin.

Ile aſſure you, this is the Princes intelligence: and if I could have got the Coppy of the Proclamation, ſent to the Lord of Ormond, you ſhould have had it; But take the heads. Firſt, he ſhewes, that he hath no deſire to commence his Reigne in bloud, and that he will freely pardon thoſe now holding any Caſtle or Garriſon for the Parliament of England; That he fights only to ſettle himſelfe in the Throne of his late Father, and a deale to this purpoſe. This was ſent to the Lord of Ormond, by Collonell *Buckworth*, to be proclaimed as a Pardon to all thoſe that will falſify the truſt repoſed in them by the Parliament of England.

This Ile aſſure you, but with more allacrity aſſure you that I am,

Hague, March 16. 1648.

Your aſſured friend
G. B.

Another Letter from the Hague.

SIR,

THe Princes departure hence, is all the ſpeech now at the Court, and it's confidently reported (which I think is true) that he will be ſuddenly either in Ireland or Scotland, where there are eight thouſand Danes landed, which is confirmed by an expreſſe from Generall Rivin, to the Prince, who was ſent as an Embaſſadour from him thither, and he not only aſſures him of their arrivall, but alſo of the aſſiſtance of a very conſiderable party of Swedes, which were to be disbanded, on the concluſion of the late peace with the Emperour of Germany: but God avert the danger, that our poore Kingdome is threatned withall.

Laſt night, I was with one of the Kings owne Servants, who told mee certainely, that the Lord of Newcaſtle, and the Biſhop of Derrie, lately made one of the Kings Privy counſellours, are employed to Bruxels, to negotiate for a marriage betweene the King, and the

the Duke of Lorraines onely daughter, who certainely offers two hundred thousand pounds in ready money, and to furnish the King with five thousand Foot, and two thousand horse, which he undertakes likewise, to pay for sixe monihs, if the marriage go on; which he may perform with more easinesse, if the peace between the King of France, and the Arch Duke Leopall take effect; if the peace go not on, there will bee foule doings in Artways, the Arch-Duke being resolved with fire and sword to enter the country, and destroy all as he goes,

There is newes here confidently reported among the Kings party, which I hope will not prove true, it is concerning the straight siege laid to Dublin, by the Lord of Ormond, and his great Army, I believe you have the Articles agreed upon between him, and the Irish, or else I should have sent them to you by this post, there is great expectations from Ireland, and a sudden storme threatens to fall on England.

Sir I hope now I have satisfied you in all that

you

you desire, for you desired nothing but newes, and you have the truth as near as can be.

My own going over will be very sudden, and I hope to find you at more quietneße then reports make you to be, which are the hearty prayers of your aßured friend, and servant.

Hague March, 15.

W. B.

BRITISH MUSEUM

FINIS.

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TO

The Right Honourable, the Supreme AUTHORITY *of this Nation, The Commons Assembled in* PARLIAMENT:

AN

APPEAL

IN THE

Humble Claim of *JUSTICE*

Against

Tho. Lord Fairfax,

General of the Engliſh Army,

raiſed, and declared to be raiſed, for the propagation and defence of impartial Juſtice, and juſt Liberty in the Nation;

By Captain WILLIAM BRAY.

For, and on the behalf of himſelf, and all the Officers and Souldiers, and other the free People of this Nation, that are for Righteouſneſſe, Settlement and Peace.

PROV. 24.23. *Theſe things alſo belong to the wiſe: It is not good to have reſpect of perſons in Judgement.*

PROV. 28.21 *To have reſpect of perſons is not good, for a piece of bread that man will tranſgreſſe.*

PROV. 29.25. *The fear of man bringeth a ſnare: but whoſo putteth his truſt in the Lord, ſhall be ſafe.*

London, Printed in the Yeer 1649.

March 19. 1648